

HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke*.
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge*.
2. That which forwards or promotes.
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon*.
3. That which gives help.
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins*.
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*.
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke*.
4. Remedy.
There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech*.
HE'LPEN. *n. f.* [from *help*.]
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.
There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings*.
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii*.
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*.
2. One that administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More*.
3. A supernumerary servant.
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope*.
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.
Heath brought me up to be your daughter's dower, As it hath fated her to be my motive And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.
HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words, 'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*
He orders all the succours which they bring; The *helpful* and the good about him run, And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skillful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.
One dire shot Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore; All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers*.
2. Wanting support or assistance.
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? 'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope*.
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep, Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen*.
4. Unsupplied; void.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire, *Helpless* of all that human wants require. *Dryden*
HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.
HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.
HE'LTEN-SKELT. *R. adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *beolgreen* yceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend; And *helten-skelten* have I rode to England, And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helten-skelten*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.
HELVE. *n. f.* [*pelpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.
The flipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History*.
TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a *helve* or handle.
HEM. *n. f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseum*.
2. [*Heumen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare*.
He loves to clear his pipe in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator*.

HEN

interject. Hem! [Latin].
TO HEM. *v. a.*
1. To clothe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames, Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser*.
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to thut.
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Spenser, b. ii.*
What lets us then the great Jerusalem With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*
Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone, Divided from the world for this, say they; *Hem'd* in to be a spoil to tyranny, Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*
I hurry me in haste away, And find his honour in a pound, *Hem'd* by a triple circle round, Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.
TO HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
HEMICRANY. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *crany*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
HEMICYCLE. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A half round.
HEMISA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.
HEMIPLEGY. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *plegy*, to strike or lacerate.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.
HEMISPHERE. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *sphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
That place is earth, the seat of man; that light His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*, Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
God saw the light was good, And light from darkness by the *hemisphere* Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
A hill Of Paradise, the highest from whose top The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Mit. P. L.*
The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye, Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky; So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.
HEMISPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round; containing half a globe.
The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it.
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Earth*.
HEMISTICK. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *stich*, French.] Half a verse.
He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden's English*.
HEMLOCK. *n. f.* [*hemeloc*, Saxon.] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller*.
He was met even now, As mad as the vex'd sea, flinging aloud; Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds, With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke*.
HEMORRHAGE. *n. f.* [*hemorrhagie*, French.] A violent flux of blood.
Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Ros*.
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.
HEMORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emroids.
I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Savoy*.
HEMORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoid*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Great-em.*
Emboss upon the field, a battle flood Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*
HEMP. *n. f.* [*hempe*, Saxon; *hemp*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller*.
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free, And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HEMP. *n. f.* A plant.
The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.
HEMPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree, About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Behold Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Ye shall have a *hempen* caule then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee; He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay*.
HEN. *n. f.* [*henne*, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a house-fowl.
2. The female of any land-fowl.
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means divers her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.
The wild duck hence O'er the rough moor, and o'er the trackless waste The *hen* flutters. *Thompson's Spring*.
HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Warton's Angler*.
HE'N-HARM. *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainslie*. So called HE'N-HARRIER. } probably from destroying chickens.
HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.
HEN PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.
A stepdame too I have, a cur'd she, Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil*.
The neighbour reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot*.
HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*.
If a man prosecutes gipfies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator*.
They oft have fall'd out to pillage The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell*.
HENS-FEET. *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth*.
HENRANE. *n. f.* [*henrany*, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.
That to which old Socrates was curs'd, Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*.
HE'SBIT. *n. f.* A plant.
In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.
HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [*heonan*, Saxon; *hence*, old English.]
1. From this place to another.
Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away, From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*
Th' Almighty hath not built Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*
A fullen prudence drew thee *hence* From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon*.
2. Away; to a distance.
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*.
3. At a distance; in other place.
Why should I then be false, since it is true That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare*.
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*, That are infew'd to this action. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
4. From this time; in the future.

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He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may. *Locke*.
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuthnot*.
5. For this reason; in consequence of this.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
6. From this cause; from this ground.
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.
7. From this source; from this original; from this store.
My Flora was my fun; for as One fun, so but one Flora was: All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling*.
Their light and grace, as stars do thence.
8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.
An ancient author prophesied from *hence*, Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands, To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*
TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill On yon foul flock, belonging not to me; With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curst. *Steele*.
HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*henonforth*, Saxon.] From this time forward.
Thanes and kinfmen, *Henceforth* be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again; Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Happier thou may'lt be, worthier can't not be; Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods, Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray, 'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort, Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden*.
HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to all futurity.
Henceforward will I bear Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
Pardon, I beseech you; *Henceforward* I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Disfranchisement*.
HENSCHMAN. *n. f.* [*hynce*, a servant, and *man*, *skinner*; *hens*, a horse, and *man*, *spelman*.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.
Why should Titania cross her Oberon? I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my *henshman*. *Shakespeare's A Mid. Night's Dream*.
Three *henshmen* were for every knight assign'd, All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden*.
TO HEND. *v. a.* [*heonan*, Saxon, from *henda*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hand*, *Tutonick*.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants *hend* the young man stout, And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.
The generous and gravest citizens Have *hend* the gates, and very near upon The duke is entering. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.
HENDECAGON. *n. f.* [*hendeka* and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HEPATICAL. *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepatique*, French, from *hepar*.] Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Conceptions*.
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.
HEPS. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly writen *hips*. *Ainslie*.
In hard Winter there is observed great plenty of *hips* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Beaumont*.
HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*hepta* and *capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.
HEPTAGON. *n. f.* [*heptagone*, French; *hepta* and *gonia*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
HEPTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.
HEPTARCHY. *n. f.* [*heptarchie*, Fr. *hepta* and *arche*.] A seven-fold government.
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden*.
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it

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